

New Ideas in Fancy Work

24 plain and fancy stiches. Embroidery, Knitting, Crocheting, and the new knot in hemstitching, in the March LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. How to dress well, the best fashions for moderate cost, also in this number.

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ECLIPSE



Corn Planter and Fertilizer Distributor

Plans held on exchange. Corn, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, etc. Seed, fertilizer, dried checks. It marks out the drill, drops the seed covers in the earth, deposits the fertilizer, covers the seed and rocks the soil. Distributes all kinds of fertilizers, commercial or domestic, manure, manure, coarse or fine, evenly in any desired quantity per acre, 45 inches apart. Will distribute from 50 to 450 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. Many advantages in easy draft. Write for circulars and testimonials.

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for market gardeners because they grow earliest, latest, best-selling and best-paying vegetables. Grown, selected and tested by a market gardener who knows. Read all about

ARLINGTON TESTED SEEDS

how to grow them and make money in Rawson's 1898 Seed Book. Sent free for new address in.

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Cleveland Flaxmeal Combines Perfect Safety in Feeding, with a Large Cream on Butter Product.

CLEVELAND FLAXMEAL not only produces big yields but improves the quality of the product and the health of the animals.

While it is only as bran, it has two and one-half times the feeding value. Many substitutions for bran.

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THE CLEVELAND LINSEED & OIL CO., 723 Chamber of Commerce, BOSTON, MASS.

CLEVELAND LINSEED OIL MEAL the best made. Look for our name on the tag with guarantee when you purchase.

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Of Seeds, Implements, Etc.,

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PORTLAND, Me.

LADIES
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(OLD RELIABLE)
TANSY PILLS
ORIGINAL
GENUINE
SEND 2 STPS FOR PARTICULARS
\$1.00 R.F.CATON.
BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale.

Blanchard C. 68729 A. J. C. S. An eight-year-old daughter of Sir Florian, a white gelding, by Exile Sheldon 48500, born June 16, 1897.

CHARLES E. WHEELER,
Feb. 21, 1898. Chesterfield, Me.

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF KENNEBEC CO., STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, SS. Mar. 9th, A. D. 1898.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1898, a Warrant in Insolvent's Case, was issued by the Sheriff of said County of Kennebec against the estate of

LAFAYETTE C. TRAPANT,

adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, which petition was filed on the 29th day of January, 1898, the last named date of interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts and the discharge of any liabilities which may be due to said debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him or his creditors, to a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to pay their debts and choose one or more assignees to be held at the Probate Court House, in said County, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date and above written, in the City of Ilion, N. Y.

Deputy Sheriff, *In Ilion, N. Y.*

Messenger of said Court.

CERTIFIED MILK.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

the milk is twice strained through cheesecloth and is strained by being poured through a sieve down over a cone filled with cold water. It then flows into bottles which have been first washed and then sterilized in an oven at 400° F.

The cleanliness of the whole procedure is much stimulated by the unexpected visits of the medical committee, the veterinary, Dr. F. C. Crandall, and the reports of the number of bacteria, whose increase the milkers have learned to dread, their ambition being to reduce that number. The sale of certified milk has been in operation in the city of Buffalo for about 18 months. The quantity sold varies from about 180 quarts per day in Winter to 130 in Summer, when many of the consumers are out of town. Certified milk is used chiefly for children, for invalids, and for families particular as to their milk supply. "Our community is being educated up to the extreme care necessary to produce fresh, pure milk. A noticeable improvement has taken place in the quality of the average milk sold in Buffalo. Many herds have been tested for tuberculosis and some care and cleanliness is observed in handling and shipping the milk." The health commissioner and the city chemist have a standard of pure milk and continually hold the cleanliness and freshness of certified milk over the local dealers. A rival concern has lately adopted some of our methods and sells a fairly clean milk to its customers.

Now, let us see how the good work is done at Yonkers, N. Y. This plant was established in 1894. The aim of the founders of this institution was to supply a pure milk, which properly proportioned and pasteurized and put up in sealed bottles, would be ready for infant feeding. The price of milk was fixed at such a rate that the poorest could buy it. It was believed that if enough of this milk could be distributed during the Summer months the death rate among young children would be materially reduced, and at the same time, the public would realize the necessity of feeding pure milk to children, and in the course of time demand it of the milk men for themselves. The milk is distributed to private customers in wagons and through the drug store, of which there are six, selected with regard to centers of population.

Much care is taken in the first place in the selection of the milk. The herd has been tested regularly for tuberculosis and the milk is produced under the best conditions. On its arrival at midnight the milk is placed in a refrigerator until pasteurization begins at 5 o'clock A. M. There are two sterilizers which hold 12 racks of 25 bottles each. They are large copper boxes, with a tank at the bottom, which is filled with water and into which a steam coil is run. Two thermometers are used; one gives the temperature of the air inside the sterilizer, and the other, which is placed in a bottle of milk, gives the temperature of the milk. When the temperature of the milk reaches 107° F., the steam is shut off and the temperature is held at that point for 20 minutes. The milk is then rapidly cooled by being set in running water and then sent to the station, where it is placed in ice boxes used exclusively for this milk.

To sterilize the milk cans and other utensils a large steam chest is used, lined with sheet copper, tinned, and has a steam connection at one end; at the other end a thermometer is fitted. The utensils having been thoroughly washed, are placed in this chest and the temperature allowed to rise to 212° F., and kept there for 20 minutes. Later in the day as the empty bottles, cans and racks are brought back, they are subjected to the same process before being washed. The bottles are then placed in a tub of hot water and cleaned with a brush. In a second tub this process is repeated and in a third tub they are rinsed in hot water. After being drained they are packed in bakers, which are galvanized iron boxes, with a series of Bunsen burners underneath and a thermometer on top. The bottles are subjected to a heat of 250° F. for one hour and left in the bakers until morning. In the morning the bottles are put into galvanized iron racks with handles and filled. The filling is done by pouring the milk into a galvanized iron cylinder having at the most dependent part an outlet to which is fitted a rubber tube with a shut-off. The bottles when filled are corked with plugs of non-absorbent cotton when they are ready for delivery.

Since the plant began operation the mortality among infants has been reduced 47 per cent. During 1894, 31,000 bottles of milk were sold; during 1895, 64,000 were sold; during 1896, 78,000 were sold; during 1897, 90,000 were sold. The effect of the work has not stopped with reducing the infant mortality. When the plant was started in 1894 there were no dairies supplying milk drawn from tested cows and produced under modern hygienic conditions. Gradually, however, the public has awakened to the fact that pure milk can be produced, and on Oct. 1, 1897, there were four dairies supplying such milk to the amount of 1230 qts. daily. The price of milk varies from 7 to 10 cents per quart. One dairy supplying this milk at 8 cents has more orders than it can fill. We confidently expect that this work will increase from year to year, and that in time public opinion will compel most, if not all dealers, to sell milk from cows known not to be tuberculous, which have been properly groomed, housed and fed. In short to sell pure milk.

In as much as this paper is somewhat lengthy and even the administration of the women, but it is a question whether such a man ever thoroughly gains their respect. The man whose arteries bound with the veins of an old-time knight, magnificently in his physical proportions, dauntless in his physical strength, and armed, ready and eager for a contest and eager for a combat, with a comrade, without a comrade, admires.

Mental superiority is desirable and admirable. It is won at the expense of physical strength. What then? The stipend must be divided and distributed, all of it, and be distributed to those entitled to receive it upon certification made to the State Treasurer. The distribution of

now suppose a society does not hold any fair. Is the stipend thereby affected? Not at all. Suppose a society should hold a fair and not make the required returns. Is the stipend thereby affected? Certainly not. If it is thereby affected, and a portion of it "is forfeited to the State," how much of it is thus forfeited? Suppose a society holds its fair in the face and eyes of law and common decency. What then? The stipend must be divided and distributed, all of it, and be distributed to those entitled to receive it upon certification made to the State Treasurer. The distribution of

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Home Department.

A Standard Sewing Machine or Solid Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club. See grand Premium List.

ASKED OF THE DEAD.

One who was lonely
And longing for love,
Knelt down in the grasses
A low grave she listened
To hear what he said.
And these are the questions
He asked of the dead:

"Under the old, darling,
Say, do you see
Red rose and the pimpernel
How for the bee?
Tell me the mystery
Shutting you in—
Where does this world end
And God's world begin?
Often I wonder
If the dead ever know
How o'er their low green beds
Days come and go.
Do the dead know,
Life's good or ill?
Resting so peacefully
Here on the hill?

"Do the old longings
Still in your soul,
Or is the soul only
A knowledge of God,
And the peace and the gladness
We never shall know
Till over our folded hands
Grave grasses grow;

"When by your side, darling,
Touched with Dr. Greene's peace,
Finding from sorrow
An endless release.
They lay down under
Earth's blossoms or snow
To find out the secrets
The dead only know—

"Call to me, darling,
And I who have died,
Will answer the summons
And creep to your side.
Love, do you hear me,
Or are those who die
Deaf to the voices
Of old, when they lie?

"Speak through the blossoms
That grow o'er your head,—
Let them be messengers,
Dear for the dead!
If you hear me and love me
The same as I old,
By the lips of the violet
Let it be told."

Lo! he was recovered!
For balsam into bloom
Many wise violets
Over her tomb!

Boston Transcript.

THE MAINE LAW.

What More Effective Efforts Can Be Made for Enforcing It?

With the coming of each day that marks the anniversary of birth of Gen. Neal Dow, we are reminded of his important part in forming a portion of history for our State that has become world wide. We owe it to him that the prohibitory law is upon our statute books. Whether that law is properly observed and enforced depends upon the people of this State. The attempt has been and is being repeatedly made, to dispense with the prohibitory law; to work up sentiment against it, and if possible to overthrow it. We do not mean to say that liquor is sold defiantly, transported illegally, and smuggled about in a variety of ways. Any sane man admits this. As long as there are men and women of loose morals among us, who have an appetite for strong drink, and there is the possibility all about our borders of securing it, even the most stringent law will be unable to prevent absolutely its use.

No law against theft, or Sabbath breaking, or manslaughter, succeeds, or will ever succeed, in preventing crime. Shall we, therefore, license men to commit theft, or to kill, in order that the State may the more easily protect itself? The trouble is not with our law but with enforcement. The great trouble in Maine, the people thought, when they passed the prohibitory amendment, that the work was done forever. They somehow think the law will enforce itself. No law will do this. The more temptation there is to grade the law, or to defy it, the more alert should we be to enforce it. The benefits of this law to the State have been simply incalculable. The sons and daughters of Maine every where speak with pride of the Maine law. It is pointed to through the entire extent of our territory as a beacon light. It is held before the world as a worthy example. It has done more for the temperance cause, directly and indirectly, than any single factor which can be named. But at this very time, from prominent sources come hints that a change may be necessary. You shake your head significantly. Let us not rest so easy. Our opponent is subtle and wily. We should not allow him to steal any marches upon us. It is not enough to defeat such a movement. Defeat should be decisive. Are we not inexorably dumb in regard to this matter of enforcement?

It is, of course, discouraging to have officials laugh at any suggestion for enforcement; to have the open and secret connivance with the law with which we are all so familiar. But we must remember that these same conditions exist to an equal degree under the license system. So long as men continue to be base and unprincipled, we may expect to see these things. We need to be on guard. Our duty was not finally performed, when we stepped up to the polls and voted that we would not license the sale of liquor. We may pass laws to prevent setting houses on fire, but if they get on fire, we must see that the flames are extinguished. There should be a more general interest in the careful enforcement of the law. Public sentiment, as expressed in definite, intelligent action, is an important aid to the faithful discharge of official duty. It is encouraging that there are indications anywhere of quickening. Particularly so, that in some quarters where law has been flagrantly violated, the people are asserting themselves. This simply indicates that the law is thoroughly practical. All we need is honest, earnest, decided enforcement.

E. M. B.

MOST FAMOUS WOMEN IN THE WORLD

Recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy as the Greatest of all Cures.

Illustrious Women, Like Clara Barton and Belva A. Lockwood, Who Are the Leaders of Women, Tell You to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura if You Wish to be Surely Cured. In the Spring You Need the Wonderful Strengthening, Purifying, Invigorating Effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura. Take it Now, For it is the Best of All Spring Medicines.

Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, endorses Dr. Greene's Nervura.

What higher commendation can a medicine have, what more convincing proof, what more positive assurance that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will surely cure, than the recommendation and endorsement of the world wide known and universally loved and honored Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society!

Such is the world famous Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, and her words in praise and recommendation of the wonderful curer of disease, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, will be a new hope to thousands upon thousands of those who are sick, out of health, weak, nervous, or who suffer from rheumatism, rheumatism, neuralgia, or other painful and distressing disease, nervous affections or poor and devitalized blood.

Clara Barton says: "I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and am pleased to say that it has improved and relieved the sleeplessness under great nervous strain, during which I believe that sleep would otherwise have been impossible, and seems in every way to have built up my general health. The attacks of faintness to which I had previously been subject have entirely disappeared. It increases the appetite, tends to cheerfulness and general good feeling, and has no ill effect."

"I can freely recommend it to all persons afflicted with nervous disorders, or that tired feeling which is so common. I recommend it also to nervous people, aged people and to all persons in delicate health.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, A. M. & B. L., Secretary American Peace Bureau.

Vice President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Vice-President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Belva A. Lockwood, foremost woman of her time, cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

There is no word so powerful among women, no influence so great, and no authority so high as the utterances of a recognized leader when speaking to her sister women for the good of womankind.

When, therefore, the voice of Belva A.

DO WE KNOW HOW WE LOOK TO OTHERS?

The habit among parents of saying discouraging words to their children is too general. The child forms a plan. It naturally goes to the parents for approval and help and is too often met with "Oh, you can't do that! It's of no use trying, for you will surely fail."

The parent does not realize how he is undermining the character the child should form of thorough, persistent effort. It will never be known how many failures in life are due to such mistaken training.

"If I had ever had any encouragement at home, my career in life would have been very different," a bright young woman said to me. "I can see now that I had the ability and every necessary qualification for the line of work I wished to follow, but I was discouraged at home until I lost confidence in myself."

I could sympathize with her fully, for in my own home the word "can't" was a household word, checking aspiration until hopeless timidity was the result.

The boy in the home needs encouragement as well as the girl. He will have his failures, but, "Try, try again," has helped to form many a rugged, persistent character.

The boy whose hopes and aspirations are forever being checked at home will emerge into manhood timid, irresolute, ever on the lookout for obstacles unless he be of unusual strength of character. I have in mind a young man brought up on a farm. He had a great love for rotary, an ambition to be something better than his father. The more he tried to do, the more alert should he be to enforce it. The benefits of this law to the State have been simply incalculable.

The sons and daughters of Maine every where speak with pride of the Maine law.

It is pointed to through the entire extent of our territory as a beacon light. It is held before the world as a worthy example.

It has done more for the temperance cause, directly and indirectly, than any single factor which can be named. But at this very time, from prominent sources come hints that a change may be necessary. You shake your head significantly. Let us not rest so easy. Our opponent is subtle and wily. We should not allow him to steal any marches upon us. It is not enough to defeat such a movement. Defeat should be decisive. Are we not inexorably dumb in regard to this matter of enforcement?

It is, of course, discouraging to have officials laugh at any suggestion for enforcement; to have the open and secret connivance with the law with which we are all so familiar. But we must remember that these same conditions exist to an equal degree under the license system.

So long as men continue to be base and unprincipled, we may expect to see these things. We need to be on guard. Our duty was not finally performed, when we stepped up to the polls and voted that we would not license the sale of liquor.

We, as parents, are building the houses of character for our children to live in all their lives. Let us see to it that the foundations are well laid and cemented with love and prayer.—Housekeeper.

MEN AS HOUSE-WORKERS.

It is an interesting development of the woman-suffrage agitation that Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the *Woman's Journal*, Boston, is devoting a good deal of her time and attention to finding situations for men as kitchen maid. She says that the chief difficulty she meets in the way of getting housework for her protégés is the conservatism of woman.

In her experience there are always more young men willing to do domestic service than there are Yankee housewives willing to give them a trial. She affirms that it is as hard to convince some women that men can do housework as it is to convince some men that a woman can be a principal of a public school.

But, she continues, the women who venture upon the new departure are sometimes rewarded by finding it in a perfect solution of the vexed "domestic problem."

Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, who is one of the innovators, proclaims that the young man now doing her housework is the best help she has had in thirty years. The man giving such distinguished satisfaction is a college graduate, who finds his education most useful in the kitchen.

Haverhill, Mass., in 1807. He has written much in prose and verse. His father and mother were Quakers, and he was called the Quaker poet. I have read a great many of his poems, but never read any of his prose writings. He died in Amesbury, Mass., where he had lived a great many years. I am afraid that I do not know much about Mr. Whittier, so I will close. If this is printed, I will write again. I am 10 years old.

LUCRETIA CHANDLER.

Dear Friends of the Column: I have become quite interested in the young folks' column, especially since it has turned its attention to English literature. This is the first time I have written for the *Maine Farmer* but I have always read the young folks' column. I am fifteen years old and for studies I have Cicero, French and Geometry. I have been attending the high school, but for the last year have been taking private lessons. In the last issue of the *Farmer* the editor gave the quotation

"For all of bad words or tongue or pen. The saddest are these, it might have been," and asked some one to give the author and tell something about him. The author is John Greenleaf Whittier and the quotation is from his poem "Maud Muller." Whittier was born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807, and during his boyhood worked on his father's farm. He had little chance to gain an education, but he early developed a love for books. He attended the district school and when a small boy scribbled rhymes on his slate. At seventeen he wrote a poem which his eldest sister liked so well that she sent it to a weekly paper. She did this without telling her brother and no one was more surprised than he when he opened the paper and found his own verses in the Poets' Corner.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, wife of the Great Preacher and Divine that ever lived knew and told the wonderful good Dr. Greene's Nervura is doing.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, whose name is revered and honored by everybody, wrote to the people out of deep regard for humanity and an earnest desire to restore the weak, tired, feeble, nervous and suffering again to health and strength. He has given a series of Dr. Greene's Nervura to several friends who I thought would be benefited by it. They speak highly of it, and feel they have been much benefited by its use. These people are very responsible witnesses as to the beneficial character of the medicine, and I am ready to vouch for the honesty of their approval of Dr. Greene's Nervura. If needed in my own case, I would certainly use it."

Remember also that Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

DO WE KNOW HOW WE LOOK TO OTHERS?

It has been said by one who ought to know that no man has any clear conception of how he looks. The expression of the face is continually changing. When you look in the glass, the very intent to find out how you look is depicted on your face. The more you strive, the more the intent is naturalized, and such an expression is not natural to your face. How often do we look at a photograph and find only disappointment in it? Why is this? The camera depicts the sitter just as he is at the moment the picture is taken, but very seldom can the instrument catch and record that subtle thing called "natural expression," because few persons are natural when seated before the camera.

If you continue writing, and trying each time to do your best, in three years' time you will be greatly surprised at the improvement made. What you read in that time will largely mould your character.

Mr. Editor and Friends of the Farmer: In last week's issue of the good old *Farmer*, a quotation was given from one of our most familiar poems, and as it was requested by the editor to state the author of this poem, and to tell something about him, I will endeavor to do so. The poem is "Maud Muller," written by John Greenleaf Whittier.

Whittier, the "Poet of Purity of Love, of Freedom," as he was called, was born at East Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., Dec. 17th, 1807. He was the eldest son of John Whittier, a Quaker farmer. The description of his family is found in his beautiful poem, "Snowbound." His birthplace was a lonely farmhouse situated about three miles from Haverhill. Here he spent most of his life during the first twenty-three years of his life. This house although more than two hundred years old, is still standing.

At the age of seven he attended the school of Joshua Coffin. Afterwards he went to the district school, which kept for three months each year. When fourteen years old he read a copy of Burns' poems and asked the young people to tell him the author and something about him. We are much pleased at the ready response to our request, showing their appreciation of good writers and willingness to do their part to interest others.

If you continue writing, and trying each time to do your best, in three years' time you will be greatly surprised at the improvement made. What you read in that time will largely mould your character.

Mr. Editor and Friends of the Farmer:

It has been said by one who ought to know that no man has any clear conception of how he looks. The expression of the face is continually changing. When you look in the glass, the very intent to find out how you look is depicted on your face. The more you strive, the more the intent is naturalized, and such an expression is not natural to your face. How often do we look at a photograph and find only disappointment in it? Why is this? The camera depicts the sitter just as he is at the moment the picture is taken, but very seldom can the instrument catch and record that subtle thing called "natural expression," because few persons are natural when seated before the camera.

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

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AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
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Mr. C. S. AYER, our Agent, is now calling upon our subscribers in Kennebunk county.

Mr. E. S. GARDNER, our Agent, is now calling upon our subscribers in York county.

10,000 Weekly Circulation Guaranteed.

THE LIVE AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

Select Your Premium from the Following Grand List.

The Maine Farmer one year and The New York Tribune one either of the following for only: \$1.50

Six Dozen Handly Egg Case, (Selling price, \$1.00).

Twelve Pound Handly Butter Carrier, (Selling price, \$1.50).

Mrs. Lincoln's New England Cook Book, 200 pages, (Selling price, 50¢).

Bradbury's Gremory 4-print Butter Mold, (Selling price, 50¢).

One set Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge, 1286 pages, 5 vols.

One Sterling Silver handle pen knife, 2 blades, (Selling price, 50¢).

The Maine Farmer one year and the large and complete Map of the World and United States, only \$2.00.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

Spanish officials profess not to want war, and our government and people surely have a deep dread, yet war seems inevitable.

Will all the officials who have shied such lustre on our master fields during later years, find room to march at the head of their battalions?

Gow Powers might take the hint from the late appointment of a Georgia lady to the staff of the State, with title of Col., and select a representative of the fair ones of Maine for like honors.

Are the farmers of Maine fully prepared for the rush of Spring's work? Are the plows, harrows, carts, harnesses and other tools in full readiness? These should be busy days of preparation.

Hon. W. H. Vinton takes exception to the later ruling in regard to the State stipend, and confirms the position at first held by See'y McKeen. Read his article.

The haven of rest for the wheelmen is Woonsocket, R. I., where the superintendent of the street railway has ordered all cars on his line to be stopped whenever a bicycle is within 100 feet, and to remain stationary until the bicycle is out of the way. Will the foot passengers be required to take off their hats?

The Maine Farmer claims a guaranteed circulation of 10,000. We have no doubt of the entire authenticity of the claim, and it deserves double that number. With such men as Gilbert and Twitchell to run it, it can but be a most valuable agricultural periodical."—*Lowell, Mass., Journal.*

The strong probability of a war with Spain renders such a complete map as the Maine Farmer is now giving for a special premium, of inestimable value in every family. Such a map complete to 1886 cannot be purchased for twice the price of our offer. Don't lose this opportunity.

It is reported that the proprietors of one of our big dailies offered a wager of \$50,000, immediately after the destruction of the Maine, that their paper would force a war upon this nation. Sure it is that this class of publications has been most eagerly sought after by readers, and a most pernicious influence exerted.

The annual elections are well nigh over, and the appropriations in all country towns made by the voters, who are alone responsible for any excess above actual necessities. Now let us have a fair, free, full and just valuation of all property for tax purposes, that the expenses of government may rest equally upon all classes of property.

The total valuation of Boston is \$1,242,320,087. The table of classes to be exempt contains some striking items: Churches, \$16,700,000. Real estate of charitable corporations, \$18,000,000. Personal property of ditto, \$15,000,000. All property exempt, but suggestive of what taxes the city does not get and the increase necessarily falling on the remainder.

Sec'y Geo. H. Clarke of the Maine State Fair is kept busy these days, fulfilling the duties of his office exacting and manifold. He is now actively pushing the stake races which have always been so popular, and expects a big list of entries. If the horsemen respond anywhere it will be to the call of the Maine State Society, for liberal terms and immediate payment are the rule there. The old so-

ciety is fortunate in the election of Mr. Clarke as Secretary, and the duties of his office will be carefully attended to.

Wisdom and prudence prevail at Foxcroft and a committee of business men has been added to the town officers in the hope that some compromise may be made with the note holders. Concessions must be made to save the town from bankruptcy and only what is just and fair seems to be desired. Surely the course taken by the voters is worthy of commendation.

A system of balloting by which any per cent. of voters is liable to lose the right of expression is pernicious and unsatisfactory. The day following election in Gardiner, brought out the fact that out of 145 ballots thrown in Ward 2 only 89 were legal. There were two where five candidates were voted for in councilmen, 12 where no cross was inserted over the ballot, and 42 where stickers were placed over one candidate's name. Ballots are expected to be, and supposed to be, simply a form to give expression to his wishes for candidates. Under the present complicated system of marking and sticking, those not fully aware of all the preliminary steps are very liable to lose their ballots, something of far more consequence than the bolting up of some cranky system of voting.

THE ALL ABSORBING QUESTION.

East, West, North and South cemented into one by the wise and prudent policy of President McKinley, wait to-day the final report of the Court of Inquiry regarding the destruction of the Maine. Sensational newspapers, determined to have war that their coffers might be filled, have published the finding of this Court and furnished the President with full details, yet it's decisions are to-day held sacred by the Commission, to presented President McKinley only when all the evidence has been weighed.

This call, deliberate policy, backed by the unanimous action of Congress, the unparalleled activity throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the spontaneous uprising of the people in every section of country, ready to move at a moment's notice, are producing a profound impression upon the civilized globe. So calm and straightforward have been the steps taken that England and Germany have tendered more than passive support, while other nations, naturally jealous and ready to antagonize, have been silent and neutral. War is to be averted, if at all, by following the steps marked out thus far by the administration, and these have so commanded the good sense of the people of this country that with every day, hope increases that the threatened evil may be averted. The slightest yielding to the demands of the panic seekers would have, or this, involved in complications far-reaching in their effect. Firmness and wisdom will win the battle without powder if it can be won by any human agency.

The past week has been full of events of great significance, and the certainty of war has settled like a pall over all the country, save at Washington, where the few, carry the load of responsibility, have kept the giant forces of the nation busy day and night, preparing for war, that peace might be insured. Supplies of all descriptions, in every town and city, wait the order for immediate shipment to guard the extended sea-coast and protect the harbors, two immense battleships have already been purchased from Brazil, and all the terrible enginery of war is fast getting in readiness for decisive action. Meanwhile the sentiment grows, that because of all this, war is to be prevented. Indemnity will be demanded for the destruction of the Maine, and the demand will be enforced by all the power behind the administration. All party ties are forgotten in the all-absorbing, over-mastering question pressing home upon the thoughtful citizens of the United States. The horrors of war are not appreciated, and can only be excused on the ground of a supreme issue affecting the life of the Nation. Those who are clamoring loudest know nothing of its realities. They see long lines of glittering soldiers and waving flags, and hear bands playing stirring marches, and think that that is war. It is everything that is horrible. A distinguished general of the United States army, who had all the honors that war can bring to a man, said: "War is hell." He was right, as even those who have had only a distant acquaintance with war know full well. Here is an extract from Colonel Higginson's Lincoln Day speech at Springfield, Mass.—

With what deep emotion we feel the deaths of five or six young men of magnificent courage in a great conflagration. How strange that we have forgotten the time when there would come back from the South the news of 10,000 killed and wounded in some great battle. How impossible it is for any younger person to conjecture how it was to go through the streets of Boston and Springfield and other cities and see extra after extra hung out from the windows of the publishing offices and see column after column of the names of killed and wounded, and those killed and wounded our own neighbors and our own friends; to see, as I have seen, out of that crowd a man stagger with his hand up to his head as if a rifle ball had gone through his forehead instead of that of his only son; or to see some woman fall, as it were, dead, as if the bayonet thrust had gone through her heart instead of her husband's."

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Old soldiers do not talk so flippantly of a contest, and mothers and sisters, who recall the years of 1861 and 1865, shrink with horror from the martial music which means actual service. War may be forced upon us, contingencies may arise where National honor alone can be defended and protected by a struggle at arms, but this must always

be the last resort and the mighty engines of public sentiment should be all the while turned against this dire alternative. The strongest safeguard is the activity of official and private citizens and the arousal of the deep currents of patriotism in every loyal heart. Let us trust our interests in the hands of a wise administration and heed the lessons which may at any hour call for a supreme sacrifice.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

As time passes and the many sided relations of the question present themselves there naturally arises the fact of the relations of the United States with Spain and also other foreign powers, as well as with Cuba, and how far we are justified in demanding the recognition of the independence of the latter is a problem not to be overlooked. Humanitarian necessities must be met, the hungry and starving thousands fed, but this does not involve any international questions. America can find no justification for a step which will attract the censure of European powers. Only as there is ample authority for extreme action, can we hope to maintain our position and hold the sympathy of other nations, something absolutely necessary for time to vindicate our action. The loss of the Maine does not furnish authority for a demand beyond that covered by indemnity, the necessities of the Cubans must be deep and broad enough, but the United States Spain.

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The latest news from Madrid states

that it is asserted in well informed circles that the negotiations in New York as to the commercial treaty, are paving the way for an understanding between the Cuban government and the insurgents, on grounds to be submitted for approval to the home government.

The aspect of affairs has undergone a complete change, and there is a strong favor in favor of peace between the United States and Spain.

Senator Hale declares that "the best way to avoid war is to be prepared for it."

President McKinley's latest act points unmistakably towards the speedy freedom of Cuba, but not by way of war as indicated the past two weeks. The report of the Court of Inquiry is not expected for some days.

A dispatch from London says that the United States Government is negotiating for the purchase of the third Brazilian battleship, the 24-de-Maio. It is also asserted that Spain has purchased the battleship O'Higgins from Chile. Washington authorities claim, however, that the United States stands in the way of securing the Chilean ship.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Employees of the J. C. Ayer Co. Celebrate.

One of the most notable banquets ever given in New England was lately held in Lowell, Mass., when the hundreds of

employees of the J. C. Ayer Company

celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the gigantic business of putting up reliable medicines for sale. The following account of the celebration, taken from a Lowell paper, is well worth the reading:

It was ostensibly a gathering of every one connected with the J. C. Ayer Company, from its treasurer, down to the humblest employé, all companions in mirth for one long and joyful evening, and its object was twofold—to observe the 50th anniversary of the celebrated firm and to further the interests of industry's greatest factor, cooperation, by the drawing together as friends all the employees of the company's great plant.

The event was the happy thought, successfully carried out, of Alfred E. Rose, the brainy manager and treasurer of the Ayer Company.

The J. C. Ayer Company was founded by Dr. J. C. Ayer. He was a poor boy, depending in a large measure upon his own efforts for his education. It was in 1838 that he entered the apothecary store in Lowell, where he gained the first insight into his future work as a practical and analytical chemist. Later he studied medicine, and after purchasing a drug store, put upon the market "Cherry Pectoral." This was followed by "Pills of Sarsaparilla" and "Ague Cure," and "Hair Vigor."

The rise and growth of the business is well known to all: suffice it to say that Dr. Ayer's maxim was: "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake."

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION, BOSTON.

A great exhibition from Maine woods, lakes, streams and forests is being held in Boston, and the immense Mechanics' Building is thronged daily. The various halls of the great Mechanics' building had been temporarily transformed into a miniature wilderness and along all the passage ways were fir, cedar, pine and spruce trees. Hunters' camps, log cabins, hunters' trophies, mounted specimens of various fish and game, photographs of hunting and fishing scenes, landscape views and other features added realism to the general display which is most attractive.

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The artificial lake in the main hall, holds 10,000,700 pounds of water and in this, canoes, racing boats, carts, harnesses and other tools in full readiness for immediate shipment to guard the extended sea-coast and protect the harbors, two immense battleships have already been purchased from Brazil, and all the terrible enginery of war is fast getting in readiness for decisive action.

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The Maine Central.

The March number of the Maine Central is a gem, full of rich illustrations of the attractive resorts and fishing grounds of Maine. Its value in promoting business needs all over the State cannot be imagined. Those who enjoy home scenery, rich and varied, should secure a copy of this publication.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Powerful influences are being brought to bear, both upon Spain and the United States, looking toward the preservation of peace. Great moneyed interests have taken alarm at the threatening aspect which affairs have assumed, and are bringing tremendous pressure to bear to prevent the crisis becoming more acute. Not only this, but some of the powers of Europe have become deeply interested, and are making suggestions with regard to the disposition of the controversy between the two countries, which are likely to have an effect upon Spain, even though no attention may be paid to them in Washington.

A cablegram has been received from the head of the Rothschild family in London, in which it is stated that Spain will be unable to raise any money for purposes of war preparations.

A medal of honor has been presented to Major General Daniel E. Sickles, of the United States Army, retired, for most distinguished gallantry while in command of the Third Army Corps at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

The nominations made by Gov. Powers, Thursday morning, are: Hon. W. H. Fogler, Rockland, Associate Justice in place of Judge Foster; Associate Justice, C. W. Gaskins, of Portland, who succeeds himself; Commissioner of Pharmacists, Joseph F. Young of Augusta; Judge of the Augusta municipal court, Judge A. G. Andrews.

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Took Hood's in the Spring It Completely Cured a Dreadful Scrofula Humor From Which He Had Suffered From Boyhood.

If you want a good medicine for your blood, you should take one which absolutely cures blood diseases. The following testimonial and thousands more like it prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest blood purifier ever discovered. Read it and take Hood's Sarsaparilla this Spring:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have had a scrofulous humor since I was a boy. Four years ago it culminated in an abscess as large as an apple on the left side of my neck, and extended the whole length of my jaw from the chin to the ear. Being on the cords of the neck, it gave me sharp pains in the left shoulder and breast. About three years ago I had the abscess lanced and this tended to decrease the size of the bunch somewhat. Last spring I

Commenced to Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Up to that time I had not had any appetite, and in particular ate very little breakfast. Soon after commencing with Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began to feel better in every way and my appetite improved. I did not, however, notice any change in the abscess until I had taken several bottles, when it gradually grew smaller and wholly disappeared. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have gained from 142 to 158 pounds and have a good appetite. I know it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that effected the cure, as I had tried about everything else, but nothing did me any good, not even doctor's medicines. I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." G. D. SIMPSON, Islington Road, Portsmouth, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best Spring Medicine. All druggists, \$1; six for \$5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills
are purely reliable, beneficial. 25¢.

building which will be an ornament to the town in every way and a credit to the seal of the members of the order.

—Harmon Steven Cross of Waterville has been elected to the chair of physics and astronomy of the University, N. Y., made vacant by the death of Dr. William A. Rogers. Mr. Cross is a graduate of Colby University in the class of '97.

—A location on the Southeast corner of the campus has been chosen for the new chemical laboratory at Colby. John C. Stevens of Portland has been chosen as the architect. The building will be 120x80 feet, two stories high, and made of brick with stone trimmings. Work will begin as soon as the ground is in shape to excavate the foundation.

—The trouble between the Hallowell Granite Company and the stone cutters, relating to the price of stone, has been satisfactorily adjusted to-day to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, the cutters to receive 30 cents per hour and piece work in addition. Work was resumed Monday.

—Major Abbott of Waterville was inaugurated, Monday, T. E. Ranant was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and G. F. Davies, chairman of the Council, C. B. Davis, Clerk. These officers were elected: Clerk, F. E. Wood; Treasurer, F. A. Abbott; Assessor, A. Kanarr; Sheriff, H. D. Bassett; City Collector, H. D. Eaton; Street Commissioner, S. A. Green; Chief Engineer, A. H. Plaisted; First Assistant, E. F. Brann; Second Assistant, W. H. Ronco.

—Irving Davis, Clinton, found a pigeon resting on one of the pillows of the bed, Friday night. He put the bird out and closed the window. Saturday morning, when Mr. Davis raised the window, the pigeon again flew in. It was then found that it was an albinism, and the bird, for one reason or another, was unable to fly. The following is inscribed: "No. 7183, U. S. N." On the other leg was a small package containing a message which informed the finder that the bird was the property of the Portsmouth navy yard, and if killed, it should be reported to the commanding officer of that station.

—At the Kennebec Probate Court, Monday, Hon. Seth L. Larabee of Portland, and Hon. W. H. Newell of Lewiston, were appointed assignees on the estate of the deceased. The first meetings were held in the insolvency cases of Charles W. Dillingham of Winthrop; Albert B. Merrill of Hallowell; J. N. Estates of Hallowell, and John P. Drinckine of Wayne. In the probate court the following wills were proved, approved and allowed: Joseph Percival, late of Waterville, Henry Homer Percival, late of Hallowell, and Annie E. Percival, late of Waterville. Minnie, appointed executors; Charles M. Coleman, late of Vassalboro, Ira J. Robbins of Vassalboro, appointed administrators with the will annexed; Joseph M. Spear, late of West Gardiner, Baxter M. Small of West Gardiner, appointed executors.

—READFIELD. The roads have been nearly impassable for the past week. The snow is going off rapidly and to all appearances Spring has come to stay—stocks and stones, and old people of this town, Mr. Wing and Mr. Stevens from Readfield, all aged citizens, died during the past week.—"The Deacon" at Gile's hall, Monday evening, to a small audience, the travelling keeping people at home generally.—The remains of Mr. Timothy Nichols were brought from Farmington Falls, but in the tomb. He dropped dead in that town, having moved there from E. Livermore about one month previous to his death. His wife was sister of Dudley Haines of this town. He leaves a widow and two sons.

—VASSALBORO. As the season for fishing approaches, Landlord W. J. Bradley of the Revere House, at the "Outlet," is getting his house in readiness for the usual large Spring trade.—It is learned with much regret that S. S. Lightbody, a resident, decided to leave his family to Waterville, and to reside there in the future. During the many years he has been here he has made many friends who are very sorry to lose him as a resident.—The present school year at Oak Grove Seminary at Getchell's Corner is a most successful one. The number of scholars enrolled at the school is large, and the record of the school is most satisfactory.—Now that the weather is again on its feet and running on full time, and a good part of the year over time, the town seems to be once more enjoying its old time prosperity. There is now no reason to think that there will be any change at the mill and many of the employes are contemplating the purchase of houses in the Spring. This will mean work for our builders and merchants.



State News.

Mrs. Martha Parker, wife of Charles Parker of Kittery, was probably fatally burned, Tuesday. She was 75 years old.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Wiscasset & Quebec Railroad, held at Wiscasset to day, Godfrey P. Farley was elected General Manager.

Frank Collins of Moscow, was accidentally killed, Saturday morning, while shovelling out a landing for logs at Carrington Place. The pile started and rolled over him. He was unharmed.

Fire broke out in the sulphur-burning room of the Rumford Paper Company's mill, Tuesday morning. The roof burned off and the total damage is estimated at \$5,000. The property is insured.

The Maine crop for trade outside the State, which is not yet almost entirely on the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, is estimated this year at about \$10,000,000. Of this amount \$600,000 tons belong to the Kennebec regions and 157,000 tons to the Penobscot.

Bucksport claims the youngest Selectman in Maine. Fred W. Smith, who is but a few weeks past his 21st birthday, was elected to the board of town fathers, Monday, receiving 505 out of 507 votes.

He is the Assistant Postmaster of the town, a good accountant, well educated and possessing a good supply of "horse sense."

The property of the Pettit Menan Land and Industrial Co. was sold at auction, Saturday forenoon, by R. W. Dunn, the receiver, for \$11,500. The sale includes the existing secured liabilities which are assumed by the purchaser, ex-Mayor Hanson of Belfast. The balance of the proceeds from the sale will be divided among the general creditors, but his real worth strengthened with the per cent.

S. G. Stevens of the Brooklyn Packing Company at Brooklyn, Me., has just secured an option on all the sardine factories in the State for a syndicate of Englishmen. There are 53 factories in Maine, and Mrs. Stevens has an option on them for 90 days, at a figure representing nearly \$1,500,000. The English syndicate represents a capital of \$3,000,000, and the arrangement made by Mr. Stevens is the largest ever brought about in any business in this State.

An attempt was made by Mayor Samuel L. Lord and the Saco Board of Trade, Friday, to settle the strike in the York cotton mills, but it resulted in a failure and the indications now point to the continuation of the struggle. A long conference between the two sides was held, but of no avail.

The wheels on the Androscoggin are still silent and the operatives idle. Even with the difficulties attending reduced wages, the condition of the mill hands at Augusta is better than in any other city.

First.—The Maine was undoubtedly won by an outside explosion. It is not believed, however, that the destruction of the vessel and the sacrifice of her crew were due to any act over which Mr. Stevens had any control.

Second.—The plan of home rule implemented under Capt.-Gen. Blanco has proved a failure.

Third.—The reports of the intense suffering among the reconvened and armed forces of the country, that have not been exaggerated, though they are less now than formerly, the conditions having somewhat improved under Gen. Blanco.

Fourth.—There is no impending crisis in Cuba. The existing conditions, growing gradually worse, may continue indefinitely. The early settlement of the Cuban question rests with Washington and Madrid.

Fifth.—The authority exercised by the Spanish in the island is purely military control. The insurgents are still entrenched in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, and roam generally over the island.

Sixth.—Should Cuba ever pass under the control of the United States, there is no doubt of its availability as a residence for American citizens.

From estimates given me by Spanish officials, I judge that about 200,000 of these people have died since Weyler put his reconcentrating order into effect over a year ago. There are still about 200,000 in need of immediate relief.

The suffering has been somewhat alleviated since the United States has been in the island.

Seventh.—The Cuban government has been a fine place for mosquitoes. It is proposed to dam it, build a road 100 feet wide around the shores for a driveway; at nearly every point will have a good view of the sea.—Over \$20,000 in water bonds have been defaulted in interest for the last two years. Quite a loss for farmers, and the people who have them have not been exaggerated, though they are too many to list.

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"Ah, yes!" answers Mrs. Turner. "No need to say where I know who's expecting you at the Barry's. I'm positively getting jealous, Mr. Maynard."

The young fellow's cheeks are burning with a flush that is not caused by the buffettings of the Wyoming winds. "I'll be glad to come almost any other time you say, Mrs. Turner. I'm sure it's very good of you. But pardon me, won't you? The patrol is saddled at the stable, and I must hurry down there."

She has no time to fire another shot before he is out of the house and slamming the storm door behind him. Then she comes into the parlor and peers out of the window as though to see whether he goes at once to stables or stops, as she more than half believes he will, at the Barry's. The captain is pulling on his "arctic" in the hallway and presently appears at the door, looping the frogs of his heavy fur-lined coat—a coat that had once been a handsome garment, but is old and worn and shabby now.

"I think Mrs. Barry ought to put a stop to that affair before it goes any further," says Mrs. Turner, whereas the captain becomes sphinxlike and inscrutable. Apparently he hasn't heard.

"Neither of them has a cent in the world except his second lieutenant's pay," she goes on, and Turner finds himself rummaging through his pockets as though in search of some much-needed article, for he still has nothing to say. Then she turns and faces him.

"Don't you?" she asks.

"Don't I what?" he replies, in simulated ignorance. He is fending for himself.

"Now, Captain Turner, I know you heard what I asked. You always begin in this absurd way when what I am thinking and talking about doesn't happen to suit you. I said neither Mr. Maynard nor Miss Baird had a cent, and that Mrs. Barry ought to put a stop to their flirtation at once—and you heard it."

"I think it is none of our business, Fanny," says Turner mildly. "Just as I said about Mrs. Gregg's gown. I can't help wishing you concerned yourself less about other people's affairs, my dear little woman," he adds, after a pause. "You—haven't said anything to anybody but me as to the letters that came for Mrs. Gregg, have you?" he asks almost timidly.

"Her bills, I suppose you mean. If I have, Captain Turner, it only serves her right. I'm sure she has shown me little mercy or consideration."

"Well, for the sake, then, don't speak of it to anybody. Gregg is one of my firmest friends, and whatever you say of his wife is sure to get around to them sooner or later in aggravated—exaggerated form, and it would hurt him cruelly."

Mrs. Turner has impatiently whirled about and is once more gazing out upon the parade. A petulant exclamation escapes her before her words are finished. She is black-browed—pouting now.

"You haven't spoken of it to any one, have you, dear?" he asks.

No answer.

Turner walks close up to her as she stands, her shrouded by the curtains. "Don't be afraid to tell me, Fan," he pleads. "I think I ought to know."

"Afraid!" she flashes indignantly. "What is there to be afraid of? Very possibly I have spoken of it to Mrs. Raymond, who dislikes just exactly what I have—and the mere fact that she has heard it for all I care. They know it's just exactly as I say. How can you be so absurd and make such a fuss over such a little matter? I'd just as lief say it to her first."

"Say it to me one," are Turner's next words. "Your impudence has cost me two or three friendships I valued, and I should hate to be at odds with Gregg. Now it is time for me to go. Do not expect me until luncheon. The moment court adjourns I must go to the troop office."

She never turns to say goodby. Her millet face is pressed close to the pane, but she darts back quickly as two tall officers come suddenly in sight—Captain Truscott and Lieutenant Blake. Turner, too, catches sight of them as he makes his hasty walk up the row ahead of him. He is in no mood for companionship. He looks sadly, wistfully at the willful woman before him a moment, but her back is obstinately turned to him. She returns to the window, and without another word he leaves the house. At the gate he glances toward the casement, hopeful of one re-

"Eight, sir; so I'm told at the office." Lent look or smile, but now she has disappeared, and Turner goes on to his duty with a long sigh and a heavy heart.

"It is my own doing," he says. "If I had set a foot over firmly years ago, she would have learned and for given, but it's too late now—too late."

As he is passing Major Barry's quarters the storm door flies open and out comes the senior battalion commander himself, gray mustached, keen eyed, spare of flesh, alert and vigorous. "Hi, Turner," he says; "well met! Have you heard any particulars? Do you know what we're to do?"

"I've heard nothing, major, except a rumor of trouble at the South Cheyenne agency."

"Indeed! Well, the colonel has just



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"Indeed! Well, the colonel has just

sent me word that our battalion is to be put in readiness for immediate field service, and a scrimmage is coming sure."

CHAPTER II

When the little two company post of Fort Fred Winthrop was broken up, Major Barry of the —th cavalry was left without a command, and so was sent to the headquarters of the regiment at Russell. The junior major, Stannard, was already there, but eight troops had been crowded within the rocky fenced inclosure, and that gave each major four troops—what was then called a battalion. Stannard swore a little after his explosive fashion. He had been second in command ever since their return from the Sioux campaign of 1876, and he hated to see an officer come in between him and the top. Not that he disliked Barry. They were on very good terms, though not exactly intimate. But Barry's coming necessitated a general shaking up as to quarters, for he had to turn out a senior captain in order to get the house to which his rank entitled him, and there were several more midwinter moving as a consequence. "I'm sorry," he said, "heartily sorry, but you all know Mrs. Barry is an invalid, and I have to find comfortable quarters for her."

Mrs. Barry was indeed an invalid. She lay for hours every day on a couch especially prepared for her, rarely even drove in the open air and was in bed every night by 9 o'clock. Her main entertainment consisted in being read to, and this duty was divided between her devoted husband and her companion, Miss Nathalie Baird. Mrs. Barry was essentially a gentlewoman, courteous and considerate by nature, and refined with that almost ultra refinement that is the product of long protracted physical suffering. The few relatives left to Miss Baird considered her a very fortunate girl when she was offered the position of companion to Mrs. Barry, even though the salary was not large, and indeed her lot, for an orphan girl practically homeless, was anything but a hard one.

She had been teaching in the village school and leading a life of almost thankless drudgery. Her health was suffering. She had not even nourishing food, boarding around, first in one family, then in another, in that narrow New England circle, and she haled with delight the change that took her to the broad, free frontier, to a little army home where there were sympathy, kindness and comfort. Her duties were light. She read aloud from books of Mrs. Barry's selection each morning from 10 to 12, but was given most of the afternoon for exercise and recreation. From 2 to 4 the major himself sat by the side of the gentle invalid, and in the evening, as a rule, both were with her. Mrs. Barry's tastes were scholarly, and the morning readings were a liberal education to the village girl whose previous life had been so cramped and restricted. She proved most faithful—indeed most grateful. She grew and thrived and blossomed in the society of her protectors and friends. She grew to love Mrs. Barry as she had loved none of her own kith and kin since the death of her mother, five years gone by. Her father she could remember only vaguely. She was barely 4 years old when his confined remains, draped in the flag he had died to defend, were brought back from Virginia and laid away in the little churchyard. She was a gentle, pure hearted maid, only 19 this stormy spring of 1878. She had been somewhat angular and bony and hollowed eyed and salivous cheeked when first she came to the Barrys, but healthful food and exercise and the bracing mountain air and sound sleep and sweet companionship and freedom from care and worry one and all had done their work, and Mrs. Barry woke up one fine day to the realization that they had been a genuine New England beauty under their roof—a winsome girl, whose features and coloring were as dainty and fair as those of the Puritan maid Priscilla. The thin neck and bony shoulders and arms had given place to firm, rounded, dimpled members, beneath a skin so white as to be almost dazzling. The hollow eyes were gone for a tender light burned in the soft, rounded cheeks, and a smile of sweet content hovered about the corners of her rosy mouth, that, a year gone by, quivered, pale and pitiful.

"How that girl has improved since you brought her out, dear!" said the major one sunny afternoon as Nathalie started for her brisk walk over the prairie.

"Then you've noticed it," answered the invalid, patting his big, brown hand. "It has been very sweet to me to watch it. She's a good, true hearted girl, Arthur."

"Oh, I'm not the only one to notice it, Mary! Several people have spoken of it to me, and as for young Maynard, I'm afraid it's getting serious."

"My responsibility is a very grave one where she is concerned," said Mrs. Barry after a thoughtful pause. "Of course I could not know that Mr. Maynard was greatly attracted, else he wouldn't have managed to walk with her or to call her so often. Do you know anything of his people?"

"Nothing whatever, and little of him except that he acts like a gentleman on all occasions, attends to his duties, does not drink or gamble and lives within his means. Stannard and Truscott say he is the one of the best of the youngsters, and Blake says he stood the initiatory six months at Mrs. Turner's apron strings without a sign of singeing his wings."

"Well, that thraldom is at an end certainly," said Mrs. Barry. "He came here and asked her to go to the next hop with him and begged me to intercede. I did. I told her I'd like to have her go if only to look on, but she would not do it. She says she never danced in her life. Mrs. Stannard came in awhile ago, and she talked with her—offered to be her chaperon and was as kind and sweet as possible, but Nathalie shook her head and compressed her lips, and we saw it was useless. But others ad-

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Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago, and then, as Hunter said, she was simply as stunning as anything had ever seen at West Point.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

RUTH'S MISFORTUNE AND WHAT CAME OF IT

She's a perfect nuisance!" She's always saying "How" with that funny little rising inflection, and then everything has to be repeated from beginning to end. It's awfully tedious.

"It must be 'awfully tedious' to be deaf," innocently suggested sweet little Annie Stone.

"I wouldn't make a nuisance of myself if I were deaf," Ruth Means replied rather hotly.

"The teachers are wonderfully good to her, Annie. They think she catches every word very easily.

"I'm ashamed when I think of my former unkind criticisms of Grace," Ruth said to Annie Stone, in an outburst of confidence, one day. "Grace is the sweetest girl I know, and the nearer I am drawn to her the greater is my desire to make my own life different. It is not Grace's deafness that makes her so sweet and winsome, but her gentle, Christian spirit in which she accepts her infirmity.

"I have been lacking in sympathy. I see it now. There's nothing like having the shoe on one's own foot in order to know just where the pinch comes," Ruth moralized.

Instead of avoiding Grace, Ruth now sought her company, and the sweetest and easiest of her friend's smile.

"I'm ashamed when I think of my former unkind criticisms of Grace," Ruth said to Annie Stone, in an outburst of confidence, one day. "Grace is the sweetest girl I know, and the nearer I am drawn to her the greater is my desire to make my own life different. It is not Grace's deafness that makes her so sweet and winsome, but her gentle, Christian spirit in which she accepts her infirmity.

"I don't believe in people's thrusting their infirmities upon other folks," said Ruth, crossly. "That sort of thing should be kept in the background. I'd go without hearing before I'd ask people to repeat anything. Then that ridiculous little 'How!' For my part, I avoid Grace whenever I decently can."

The girls separated, each with a somewhat wistful expression.

"Annie, always will stand up for Grace," Ruth told her. "And I thought for once I wouldn't be put down, that I'd just have my say out."

Annie called for Ruth on her way to school the next morning. Ruth met her with a doleful face.

"Mother won't let me go to school," she said, almost crying. "I've told her about examinations, and begged and begged, but she says my cold is worse than I persisted in going out yesterday, and I can't go now until I'm well. I'd like to cut my head off," said Annie, stood aghast.

"Have you counted the cost?" she said.

"I may be wonderfully interesting work, but it must tax one's patience and one's ingenuity万分."

"I have counted the cost," said Ruth, gravely.

"Some of the girls pronounced Ruth's decision 'very funny,' they had always thought her a little queer."

"Why, she says she never thought of being thankful until she was deaf," said one.

"We are not all required to teach deaf children," said Annie; "but I think Ruth's purpose should move us to think more of the every-day but priceless blessings which we are too apt to accept as a matter of course."

"True for you!" said practical Blanche Goss; and I think a capital way to show deaf girls at the high school," said Annie, half-smiling; "and you know the old proverb about an ounce of prevention."

"It's rather late for the ounce of prevention," said Mrs. Means, who just told me about the room.

"I'm so glad you've got good ears about that I want to show my gratitude in some way, and I've decided to take a special course, after consulting with Ruth's teacher, to make her as good as she is."

"But it's so horrid to make up lessons and all that sort of thing," said Ruth, dolefully.

"I'll bring your books, and perhaps you can do something at home," said Annie, consolingly.

True to her word, Annie brought some books and attempted to cheer her friend by retelling the school news. To her surprise, Ruth seemed strangely embarrassed and showed little interest in the harmless school gossip. When Annie called again Mrs. Means met her at the door.

"You must speak up quite loud," she said, almost crying. "I've told her about examinations, and begged and begged, but she says my cold is worse than I persisted in going out yesterday, and I can't go now until I'm well. I'd like to cut my head off," said Annie, stood aghast.

"But we are every one of us to turn over a new leaf," said Annie, "and you and Blanche and Grace are to serve as our bright and shining examples."—Zion's Herald.

"Men of Weakened Power, Exhausted Vigor.

Weak men suffering from various diseases, weakened power, and exhausted vigor, can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by mail to all weakened, vigorous and nerve-exhausted men. You have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter, according to your convenience, and after carefully considering your condition, send you a letter fully explaining all your symptoms, telling you everything about your complaint so plainly that you will understand exactly what gets you ill. Write to him at once and get back your strength and vigor.

"But you haven't got to live this way," said Annie, "it's only temporary—the effect of cold, it will soon go, and you will hear as well as I do if I could only believe it!" said Ruth.

"The specialist will be sure to help," said Annie. "Keep up your courage, dear."

"It's so easy to be hopeful when one doesn't happen to be the sufferer," said Ruth. "Now I don't mean to be rude, you precious Annie—you're awful good to come here every day and try to chirp me up a bit—but you don't know how horrid it is to be deaf. I never had an idea what it meant to be deaf until now."

Annie went away very sorry for Ruth, and yet in her honest little heart she wondered if Ruth remembered Grace, and the many disagreeable things she had said about her, every one of which had been inspired by the act of poor Grace's infirmity.

Much to Ruth's disgust, the news of her affliction spread, and the girls sent her messages of sympathy and the easy faith that all would yet be well. Grace wrote to her, but her note was different, and Ruth winced as she read it.

"The girls mean all right, bless their dear hearts!" Ruth told herself; "but Grace has been through the mill, she knows. She's just as sweet and encouraging as she can be, but she has a way of saying things that is almost as deaf as a post. I wonder if any one ever heard her 'tale of woe?' No one gets near me without hearing mine."

The days that followed were distressing ones to Ruth, to say nothing of those about her. The famous specialist was doing his best, but evidently with some doubt as to the ultimate result. Mean-

while Ruth nursed her trouble until her mental vision it assumed tremendous proportions.

"I'm about and have people shout at me in order to make me hear, or perhaps to be obliged to carry a speaking tube or an ear trumpet, and thus advertise my defect, to sit at the table and not hear a word that is said unless some one makes a special effort to address me—I couldn't bear it," thought Ruth.

"If any one expects me to be resigned to being deaf all my life, they'll be mightily mistaken," Ruth said to her mother.

"I trust you may have no occasion to resign yourself to such a manifest calamity," said Mrs. Means, "and yet people support life and are brave and strong under even greater ills."

"I have come to the conclusion that I am made of poor stuff," said Ruth, humbly.

There came a day when Ruth heard some of the louder, shriller sounds that had been for a time as if they were not to her.

"I never supposed I should be delighted to hear Mike shaking down the furnace, or that my soul would thrill with joy as I listened to the abominable story-teller, she told Annie, who took such straits as these have I come. You ought to have seen me the first time I heard the door-bell ring. I should certainly have kissed that bell had it been anywhere but close up to the ceiling," and Ruth laughed, but there were tears in her eyes.

"I was deaf just one fortnight," Ruth told her mother, "and it seems at least six months." "I never want another such experience."

Ruth's friends soon recognized a change in her, so subtle that they could hardly name it, but to Annie the difference was palpable.

"The teachers are wonderfully good to her, Annie. They think she catches every word

HE BROUGHT IT FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR.

And kept it two years.

The great World's Fair, at Chicago, in '93, while it gave pleasure to many, gave pain to others. An unexpected result of their visit to the White City. People were lured along the miles of wonderful exhibits by the beauty of the fair, the grandeur at every step, and did not realize their exhaustion until they dropped into a chair, and "cooled off." That's what began the trouble, in many cases. Of one such case, Mrs. W. Stevens, Fort Fairfield, me writes:

"My husband took a severe cold and two years ago last October—time of the World's Fair, which we attended. This cold affected his lungs so much, he was accompanied by spitting of blood, and nothing could be found to help him although various physicians and specialists were consulted, but their prescriptions afforded no relief. Finally, I sent an application to Dr. Ayer's Patent in my paper and prevailed upon my husband to get a bottle and try it. The very first time he took it, he was relieved and completely cured in a short time. We feel

very grateful for what Dr. Ayer's Cherry Syrup did for him, and we keep it constantly on hand in the house.—Mrs. W. STEVENS, Fort Fairfield, Me.

Two years of doctoring for a cough, two years of suffering, and no help, to the prescriptions that profited only the men who wrote them, and then a trial of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Syrup, which helped him to get well again. The first doctor and the other connoisseurs could not believe it in this comparison of results. It is a specific for cough and whooping cough. It cures all coughs and colds, and nothing can be found to help him. The lungs promptly and effectively. The response to nummoxin in Dr. Ayer's Cherry Syrup is a marvel in itself. Bottled at half price—so cents. More cure effected by Dr. Ayer's Cure, than any other syrup free on request by the J. G. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Grange News.

State Master,
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. COOK, Rockland.
State Lecturer,
ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
HON. B. F. BRIGGS, Auburn.
L. W. COOK, Auburn.
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.
BOYDEN BRACE, Eddington.

Grange Gatherings.

At Bangor, March 26—Panoblet Pomona. At Thorndike, April 14—Kennebec Pomona. At Bangor, April 21—Waldo Pomona. At Bangor, April 28—York Pomona. At East Union, March 19, Knox Pomona. State Lecturer Cook's Appointments. Clinton, March 18. Wales, March 19. West Bath, March 30.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE STATE GRANGE.
"Resolved, That this State Grange recognizes the increased service rendered the order by the MAINE FARMER, the setting apart of a page for Grange news, and we urge upon Subordinate Granges the importance of supporting a home paper and of contributing towards making this page of the greatest possible benefit to the order."

Extensive improvements are promised on East Auburn Grange hall and furnishings. So the good work goes on, which insures better Patrons.

Turner Grange has voted to build a large, new hall this season, something sadly needed now that the membership is so large. A hall for almost five hundred Patrons is called for, and will be forthcoming.

Cushion Grange, alive to its best interests, has appropriated twenty-five dollars for the replacement of its library. A wise store of sure. Full printed programmes of daily seat meetings during the year will be published before the next meeting.

No farmers' institutes are held in Maine furnishing more food for thought or help in labor than such Pomona gatherings as are reported in this department. Kennebec and Androscoggin are in the lead in this respect. Read the valuable reports.

State Master Gardner and State Lecturer Cook are kept busy answering calls and their earnest efforts along strictly Grange lines are having a marked effect wherever they go. Under their leadership there is coming a great uplift the essentials of Grange labor.

Skowhegan Grange continues to prosper under the leadership of the new officers. At the last regular meeting a class of nine was instructed in degree work and nine applications for membership were received. The new Grange hall seems to be the centre of attraction to a large number of our farmers and their families.

Tuesday, March 1st, was Children's night at Caribou Grange. Instead of meeting in the evening as usual, they met in the afternoon and all had a good time. The Grange supper and Entertainment after supper was furnished by the children. There were 80 children present and as many adults and if the Grange can keep the young folks interested in the future as in the past, there is no reason why Caribou Grange will not be prosperous for all time to come. Limestone and Peru Granges have been invited to meet with them at their next weekly meeting.

Blue Mountain Grange No. 232 was organized with 28 charter members, Nov. 22, 1895. Since its organization there has been no change in officers, except in three instances. The Grange has held 53 regular meetings and 13 special meetings, and has received, by application, 32 members, making a total of 60. There are now, on the roll book, the names of 50 members. The Grange has had five-threes withdrawn, one death and one suspension. There are now 16 applications pending. Quite a good record, as we think. The regular meetings of the Grange are held the first and third Fridays of each month.

GEORGE A. TYRREL, Sec.

North Grantham, N. H.

Patrons from all parts of the country met at Forestport. The country was the 22d anniversary of the Grange and an elaborate programme had been arranged, designed to both instruct and entertain the visitors. All the Granges in the county were invited and nearly all were present. The Master of the State Grange did not come as was expected, a disappointment to many. The lectures of Prof. Elijah Cook of

A PENOBSCOT PATRON.

Theodore Hope of Newport, and Miss Bertha Robertson of St. Albans, were united in marriage, March 2d. Their marriage reception was celebrated March 4th at their pleasant home near Wedgewood's Corner. The Merry-go-round, which Mr. Hope is an honored member, of the Grange, and a grand addition to the Grange, was the feature of the reception. The presents were many, both useful and valuable. Sebascoah Grange, of which Mr. Hope is a member, presented an upholstered ladies' swing

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And kept it two years.

The great World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, while it gave pleasure to many, gave pain to not a few as an indirect result of the heat and humidity. The heat prevailed along the miles of wonderful exhibits by the new marvels that met the gaze at the fair. The heat was so intense that exhaustion until they dropped into a chair in some breezy corner by the lake, and a cool bath was the only relief, and trouble in many cases. Of one such case, Mrs. L. W. Stevens, Fort Fairfield, Me., writes:

"My husband took a severe cold and came home last October—one of the World's Fair, which we attended. This cough lasted over two years, was accompanied by a fever, and nothing that could be found to help him, although various remedies were tried. Several doctors were consulted, but nothing was afforded no relief. Finally, I saw an advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Fectoral in the paper, and he was soon sent for to help a bottle and try it. The very first dose helped him, and he was completely cured in a short time. We feel

very grateful for what Dr. Ayer's Cherry Fectoral has done for us, and shall keep it constantly on hand in the house."—Mrs. L. W. Stevens, Fort Fairfield, Me.

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Grange News.

Maine State Grange.

State Master,
OBADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.

State Overseer,
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.

State Lecturer,
ELIOT COOK, Vassalboro.

1893.

E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Director P. O.

Executive Committee,
OBADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.

E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.

HON. B. F. BRIGGS, Auburn.

L. W. JOSE, Dexter.

D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.

BOYDEN, Readfield, Eddington.

Grange Workings.

At Bangor, March 26—Penobscot Grange.

At Orono, April 14—Kennebec Grange.

At Thomaston, April 5—Waldo Grange.

At East Union, March 25—Knox Grange.

State Lecturer Cook's Appointments.

Clinton, March 18.

Wales, March 19.

West Bath, March 30.

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Cushno Grange, alive to its best interests, has appropriated twenty-five dollars for advertising its library. A wise step surely. Full printed programmes of special day meetings during the year will be published before the next meeting.

At the meeting of West Bath Grange, last week, patriotic remarks were made by the members relative to the Maine disaster and our troubles with Spain. They were full of patriotic enthusiasm, and it was voted to contribute \$10 towards the fund being raised for a fitting monument to the slain in that terrible disaster that destroyed our proud battlehip Maine. A characteristic letter from David R. Wylie, who served in the navy in the War of the Rebellion, accompanied the donation.

West Bath Grange, Mar. 7, 1892.—West Bath Grange No. 154, Parsons of Husbands, sends \$10 towards the monument for the brave men who perished on the battlehip Maine.

From this State have gone out in the past some of the bravest men who ever trod a nation's soil. The spirit of pluck and daring of our flag at all hazards.

D. R. WYLIE, Committee of West Bath Grange.

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